# "THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S FRIEND"

Funeral of the Late James W. Gerard at Calvary Church.

The Bar, the Bench, School Teachers, School Girls and School Boys Attend in Great Numbers.

#### HONORS TO A NOBLE OLD MAN.

There was buried, from the Calvary Episcops church, at the corner of Twenty-first street and Pourth avenue, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, one of the best beloved old gentlemen who has ever fived in the city of New York.

The name of the old gentleman was James W. Gerard, who died in the plenitude of years, peace, nor and love. He was idolized by thousands of children who have attended and are now attending the numerous public schools of this city. There is nothing like a child's love, and the thronging ranks of bright-faced boys and girls who filled chancel, nave and assle of Calvary church bore memorable testimony to the honor and love of the New York school children for James W. Gerard.

At a little before ten o'clock the remains of the deceased were taken from his late residence, No. 17 Gramercy Park, to Calvary church and were carried up the main aisle to the altar, in front of which the coffin was placed on black tresties. On the steps and platform where the communion is taken were placed every variety and form of the richest, most appropriate and most touching floral tributes to the dead man's memory. Of these the most splendid specimens were contributed by the children of the schools in which Mr. Gerard was most at home. In all, these floral embiems had cost over One of these specimens, made by Zachos, cost over \$400. There was every possible shape in which flowers could be formed-crosses, wreaths, broken pillars, crowns, beds of flowers, tombs, harps and anchors. Nothing of the kind had ever before been witnessed at a funeral ceremony in this city.

After the comn had been placed there came in

carriages a long list of relatives, old and young, of the deceased, who silently filed into the pews near the front on the right hand side. Then came the pall bearers-eight aged gentlemen, seven of whom had white hair, the eighth, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, being as yet without any frosts of age spon his honored head. The pall bearers were as

FALL BRARERS.
William M. Evarts,
Royai Pneips,
Fred. Schuchardt,
Alexander M. L. Agnew,
S. B. Ruggles.

Then there came a long line of the best known and most respected citizens of New York city and hundreds of school children of both sexes. It was a touching sight that which met the eye in the front pew on the right, where sat the youngest man of dwe pail bearers, he of the frail body, but powerful brain, who so ably defended our country at Geneva (Evarts); to see three or four small children, only knee high, their faces clouded because they left that they had lost one who had always a pleasant face and a quaint joke or story to tell for their gratification solely. There were hundreds of children scattered through the body of the church who had been always tooked upon as his pets and children.

At the entrance to the church the body was met by the rector of Calvary church, the Rev. Mr. Walker. Then was sung that sublime chant of the Episcopal Church, from the eleventh chapter of St. John—"I am the resurrection and the life; he who believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosover liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

Then followed the equally noble verses from Job, in which every man, woman and child in the and hundreds of school children of both sexes. It

yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die."

Then followed the equally noble verses from Job, in which every man, woman and child in the church (which was by this time densely crowded) was told that the Redeemer lived; and though worms should destroy the body the soul should see God, and that man came into the world without anything and would leave it without anything and would leave it without anything.

Then, as the procession moved up the long aisle, the white robed ministers (one of whom, out of respect for the deceased, wore a mourning scar'd over his surplice), heard the choir and organ thunder forth the anthem. "Lord, let me know my end and the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live."

Then followed the lesson from the fifteenth chapter of the Corinthians, in which we are told, "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that siept."

And now the dread yet beautiful service is closing, and Dr. Washburn descends from the aftar and stands at the right hand of the casket of the man whom he knew and honored. Little children cluster around and strain their little necks and open their eyes in suspense; for they know, as if by instinct, that he whom they loved so well is about to be hidden away for eyer. And old men, who knew James Gerard as a school boy, and never knew him in all this long time to lose his freshness and nobleness of heart, lift their spectacles, from which some tears will trickle down old faces. How soon may they not follow him to a grave! It is fin-

which some tears will trickle down old faces. How soon may they not follow him to a grave! It is finished now, and the minister recites the last prayer that will be said over the remains of James W. Gerard unless by those of his kindred, who love him well, and his school children:—"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evergore. Amen."

The organ again rolls, and some of the spectators nearest the door leave their soats to

The organ again rolls, and some of the spectators nearest the door leave their seats to make way for the dense crowd. And the school children and school teachers—ol the latter there were eighty-six ladies in the church—and the friends crowd around the church, which looks like a large flower garden. The little girls stand on high steps and look down with awe in their faces, and the body passes down and through the callei into the street.

Above the reading desk—how tame that title seems—is a great stained glass window, and there

Above the reading desk—how tame that title seems—is a great stained glass window, and there is depicted in gold and purple and inky hues that most tremendous sacrifice of all history, the salient feature of which is a huge wooden cross and the surroundings of which are chaos and a number of indistinct sorrowing figures, minuted with the hare shouldered legionaries of Rome and the prominent featured sons of Judea who had betrayed the Master. As the coffin left the chancel the beams of the wintry sun shot in lurid lances and streaks of vari-colored fire, and fell on the pall-bearers and all who were present in the body of the church, making a very picturesque picture and yet a very solemn picture. The remains of the honored dead were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment in the family vault. The choral services were very fine, and were given with due solemnity by a double quartet. On the plate of the coffin, which was richly furnished, but quiet in its appointments, was the simple inscription:—

JAMES W. GERARD, Died, February 7, 1874.

THE TRIBUTE OF FLOWERS.

It is meet and truly right that the schools which furnished the floral memorials should be specifically mentioned, as the gifts were so imposing in character. They are as follows:— A magnificent bed of flowers, white ground, six feet by three, iliac inscription,

OUR FRIEND-GRAMMAR SCHOOL 35.

A floral star—Primary School No. 4.

A broken column—Gift of J. W. Hammersley.
Broken column—Gift of Primary Department, school No. 40.

Anchors from Mrs. and Mr. Clarence E. Seward.
Harp of flowers from Grammar School No. 40.
An elegant cross. richly designed—Gift of the Grammar Department of Twelfth street School.
Anchors from Mrs. Dudley Field, Jr.
Cross from Mrs. Dudley Field, Jr.
Cross from Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt.
A floral pillar from Mrs. and Mr. Buckley.
A magnificent anchor from the young ladies of fwelth street School.

weigh street School.

A large harp, curiously designed, and having the

HE IS NOT DEAD, BUT SLEEPETH This handsome tribute was presented by Gram-

This handsome tribute was presented by Grambar School No. 40.
A cross from Mrs. Duryea.
A wreath from Mrs. George Wood.
Broken pillar from Female Department of Grambar School No. 10, Wooster street.
A splendid bed of flowers bearing the inscription hyacinths.

CLASS OF '69.

A wreath from the young gentlemen's organization, known as the Gerard Club, of School No. 10.

A fine cross from the pupils and teachers of the Primary Department, Grammar Schoel No. 40.

This splendid display of flowers was permitted to be inspected for two hours after the ccremony had been ended.

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IN THE CHURCH.

Among those present in the church as mourners were William E. Curtis, S. L. M. Barlow, Andrew H. Green, Judge Emott, Joseph B. Varnum, Mayor Havemeyer, William Wood, Judge Penbody, President Neilson, Commissioners of the Board of Education Halsted, Brown, Kelly, Baker, Wetmore, Klamroth, Mills, H. B. Perkins; Trustees Brennan, Ryan, Knapp, Combe, Taylor and Kutzenburg; Aldermen Vance, Cooper, Billings, Monbeimer and Glion; Judge Bosworth, William Mitchell, Thomas Boese, Judge Woodruff, Samuel A. Lewis, Superintendent of Schools Kiddle and Judge Larremore. Since the Juneral of James T.

Brady there had not been seen any such an as-semblage of the Bar and Bench at a similar cere-

At a meeting of the members of the Board of Education and School Inspectors, officers and teachers of the city of New York, convened at Grammar School No. 50, in Twentieth street, for the purpose of proceeding thence to attend the funeral of the late James W. Gerard, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas James W. Gerard, Esq., whose decease is low announced, has been for many years an earnest and fluient co-worker with us in the cause of public admi-ts. Herefore, thickett co-worker with is in the cause of public educa-tion; therefore, Kesolyed, That in the decease of Mr. Gerard the cause of education, and particularly the public school system of the city of New York, sustain the lose of a most users friend and able advocate; and we desire especially to recognize the fact that, both by wise counsels and devoted personal example, he bore a distinguished part in raising our present school system to its night standard, and establishing it in public tavor and con-fidence; and

fidence; and
Essolved, also. That, in common with his friends and
the entire community, we deplore as a public loss the
decease of the eminent citizen, who is thus called away in
the fulness of years and honors and yet still in the midst
of his usefulness.

#### THE STRIKES.

The Concessions of the Boss Capmakers Rejected by the Strikers-Their Manu-factories Closed - The Cigarmakers

Form a Co-operative Association. The joint committee, composed of representa-tives from several of the cap manufacturing establishments and delegates from the Capmakers' Central Union, met yesterday at ten o'clock A. M. in the offices of Messrs. Isidor & Hein, South Fifth avenue. As the readers of the HERALD are already aware, this meeting was for the purpose of arranging a scale of prices that would be satisfactory to masters and men. Mr. Phillips was in the chair. The deliberations of the committee, which were extremely animated, lasted till after three o'clock P. M. At this hour a new price list was completed. but being still a good deal under that fixed by the strikers their representatives could no therefore taken before the Central Union at their largely attended meeting in Orchard street. It will be seen by the communication given below will be seen by the communication given below that the manufacturers claim to have offered an advance of from thirty to fifty per cent on former prices; but several leading men among the operatives have distinctly stated to a representative of the Herald that the new prices offered by the manufacturers do not exceed from ten to fitteen per cent of an increase on some articles, while others remain untouched.

The new propositions of the employers were submitted yesterday afternoon to the Central Union and debated. A number of enthusiassic speeches were made on one side or the other by the same spectors who aired their eloquence the day before. The last new scale was rejected amid vociferous demonstrations by the workmen, who have, therefore, determined to continue the lock out.

The cap manufacturers send the following com-

munication for publication:—

To the Editor of the Herald:—

At a meeting of the principal cap manufacturers of this city, wherein the following houses were represented—Charles Fox & Sons, S. Corn & Brother, Marks, Brothers & Thompson; L. J. Phillips & Co., Isidor & Hein, W. R. Willis & Co.,—it was unanimously resolved to close their factories for the present season, after a most liberal offer made by them to their striking hands, which they have rejected. This offer consists of an which they have rejected. This offer consists of an advance of thirty to fifty per cent on their former prices, and would give them better weekly wages than any other mechanics are paid. Unfortunately the strikers are led by a few ringleaders, who are unscrupulous idlers, to their own misfortune.

The manufacturers have agreed among themselves, under a penalty of \$5.000, to be forteited by the firm that may first break the rule, not to employ any of their workmen until all the houses together should have resolved to do so. The operatives think that the bosse will not stand by each other. Their rivalries will divide them, and they will eventually be compelled, jointly or separately, to accept the terms of the strikers.

The Cigarmakers' Strike.

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A representative of the Herald found yesterday
the establishment of Messys. Kerles & Speiss guarded by two policemen stationed at the foot of the stairway leading to their factory in No. 37 Bowery. The foreman of the firm, a burley, bulkey, brawny, bony Bohemian of six feet four inches, at least, in his stockings, informed the reporter that some twenty of the

the reporter that some twenty of the hands who had struck were up stairs at work, and that the policemen had been sent for to prevent a possible breach of the peace, as it was feared that the people who are still locked out might attempt the use of force to compet the batch now employed to leave the shop. No such attempt, however, appears to have been made. The policemen said they had no orders to escort to their homes the workmen who continued in the factory, and did not think that there would be any need of doing so.

The workmen who continue on strike have determined to form a co-operative union among themselves and not go back to their former employers. They claim that only six women and one man are at work in the factory which they left.

The Bohemian branch of the Cigarmakers' Union met last night in Kopta's saloon, No. 525 Fifth street, for the purpose of receiving their society book of bylaws. Mr. Joe Swanitck is the President of this branch. They intend to have a general meeting of all the sections in No. 220 Second street on next Monday night.

Mass Meeting of the Fur Cutters' Soci-

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ety.

A mass meeting of the Fur Cutters' Society was held last evening at the Tenth Ward Hotel. Mr. F. Glasser, President, called the meeting to order and explained the objects in view in holding it. He stated that it was for the interest of every man in the business to at once enroll himself in the society, to guard against any probable combina

society, to guard against any probable combina-tion of the employers to take advantage of the present dull season and reduce their wages.

Mr. H. FROMM next addressed the meeting. He drew the attention of those present to the condi-tion in which they are placed owing to the fact of their being without combination. He asserted that the majority of the workmen are compelled to work, on an average, eighteen hours per day, for a sum that does not average \$15 per week, and that if the workmen fail to support the society they may expect still worse terms from em-ployers. ployers.

Mr. Lehman made a stirring appeal for combination, at the close of which several new members

were enrolled.

It is the intention of the officers of the society to use every possible means to enrol every workman in the trade in the society. After congratulatory expressions suggested by the large assemblage the meeting adjourned.

The Tailors In Sympathy With the Struggling Workingmen.

At the meeting of the Tailors' Union last night, at their headquarters, No. 10 Stanton street, a deputation from the striking capmakers was received. The committee asked the assistance ceived. The committee asked the assistance, pecuniarily, of the tailors, there being reason to believe that the strike would be of long duration. The requested assistance was given, the tailors voting \$200 for the capmakers, as a loan, to be repaid when times would allow.

The fund formed for the support of the suffering families of the Tompkins square "rioters" has been steadily growing, and the tailors now have subscribed between \$500 and \$500 for those needy families. Subscriptions are still being added.

## LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH.

What the Royal Geographicals Think of the News.

The London News of the 27th of January, on the

The London News of the 27th of January, on the subject of the news of Livingstone's death, says:—
At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last night, entire disbelief was expressed in the present news by Sir Bartle Frere. The cause of death as given is exceedingly likely: but the proceedings which are said to have followed that event are almost wildly improbable. The embalmment of a dead body is about the last thing that the Nassick boys or any African tribes would think of. They would simply dig a hoje in the ground and bury it at once. They are, however, still inviter said to have preserved the body in sail. Now, apart from the vast weight of a body ries along the marrow tracks of Central Africa, it is more than doubtulewhether sait would preserve it at all in such a climate. Sait is, moreover, exceedingly scarce in that part of the world, and it would be impossible for a sufficient quantity of that valuable consiment to be gathered for the purpose, even were the natives willing to make what, were it suggested, would probably appear to them to be a most useless waste. These details, therefore, give the rumor a very doubtful look.

## LECTURE BY RICHARD O'GORMAN.

This (Thursday) evening Mr. Richard O'Gorman delivers his eloquent lecture at the Cooper Institute on "Edmund Burke." The proceeds of this tute on "Edmind Burke." The proceeds of this lecture will be devoted to the advancement of St. Mary's Library Association, an organization of young gentlemen of the east side, banded together for literary and moral advancement. So popular a lecturer and so choice a subject will certainly attract a large crowd at the institute this evening.

## CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

the state of the s	
Comptroller Green reports the following r	eccipts,
of the treasury yesterday :-	
From taxes of 1873 and interest. From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest. From collection of assessments and interest. From market rents and ices.	\$20,284 20,453 4,436 1,614
From water rents From licenses, Mayor's office From lees, &c., Supreme Court. From lees and thes, District Courts.	770 87 1.718 48
Total	\$15,362

#### PHILANTHROPY EXEMPLIFIED.

Progress of the Catholic Protectory at Westchester-Formal Visit of the New York Board of Aldermen to the Institution-What the Visitors Heard and Saw While There-Homeless Boys as Orators and Musicians-A Fire Engine

Pursuant to an invitation on the part of the Board of Managers of the New York Catholic Protectory, at Westchester, Westchester county, a large number of the city officials and their friends visited that beneficent institution yesterday. Among these were Police Justices Sherwood, Kilbreth and Flammer; Justice Flanagan, of the Tenth Judicial district; Aldermen Morris, Cooper. McCafferty, Koch and Lysaght, and Assistant Aldermen Healey, Brooks, Clancey, Wade, Foley and Kelly. The Board of Health was represented by Dr. Elisha Harris. The gentlemen named, accompanied by friends and well wishers of the institution indicated, to the number of flity or sixty persons, arrived at Tremont by the Harlem Railroad at about eleven o'clock, where they found sleighs and other vehicles in readiness to convey them to the Protectory. On arriving at the last named place the party was received and welcomed by Brother Tellow, Rector of the Boys' Protectory, who, in his own inimitable way, tendered them the hospitalities of the establishment. When the visitors had refreshed themselves they were conducted by the chapel, which is situated on the top floor of the building, where were assembled about 1,500 boys connected with the institution. Here the Protectory band greeted the large and distinguished company with several patriotic airs, performed in such a creditable manner as to elicit frequent OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE

from the auditors. The programme also included several vocal, literary and juvenile military exercises, which reflected much credit on the thorough course of training carried out by the Christian Brothers, who are devoting their lives excusively to the poor and otherwise ritendices of our species. Before leaving the chapel a compaby, nambering some thirty able-bodied young men, filed in and took possession of the stage. These men, it appears are graduates of the Protectory, and now fill lucrative posts as foremen in the various shops. One of the number read an appeal to the visitors, setting forth the fact that they had recently organized themselves into a fire company; that they had a good truck and 1,000 feet of hose, and that, in order to prevent a catastrophe similar to that which destroyed the female department of the Protectory in 1872, they begged the managers to supply them with a fire engine. Judging from the audible responses made to this appeal the necessary apparatus will soon be supplied.

Under the guidance of the indefatigable Brother Tellow the party was next conducted through the dormitories of the male department—apartments which presented spotless foors, innumerable little beds, and which gave evidence of THOROUGH VENTILATION.

Descending from these lofty repositories of the rising generation the visitors were shown into the rejectory, where some 1,500 men and boys were at dinner. As was apparent, the gastronomic abilities in this department allayed any doubts which might have existed in the minds of the spectators regarding the substributes of the air in Westchester, where adolescence, at least, is concerned. cises, which reflected much credit on the thorough

concerned.
The visitors next inspected the various mechani-

can departments where the laultiess precision which characterized the working of the shoe manufacturing branch and other equally meritorious departments. These shops, with their hundreds of miniature artisans, each one in his own allotted sphere, and plying his avocation as though his hie depended upon the faithful Performance of his task, locably remind the observer of which take a lesson in industry. A pleasant visit was also made by the visitors to the female department of the Protectory, where sister M. Helena gracefully led the party through the various workrooms and related the progress of her arduous endeavors since the calamitous fire in a manner at once intelligent and ladylike. The good Sister also conducted the party through the girls' workrooms, which presented a perfect picture of neatness and comfore. While the visitors were passing through the latter apartments work was suspended, and the young women, doubtless at a signal from the junitress, intoned some appropriate airs, which did not fait to reach the hearts of the listeners.

After a minute inspection of the various departments the guests were entertained at a liberal collation provided by Brother Tellow, and during which appropriate speeches were made by Henry L. Hoguet, President of the Board of Managers; Dr. Elisha Harris, of the Board of Health; Alderman Morris, Justice Sherwood, Aldermen Koch, Cooper and others.

Among the elergymen present were Rev. Father quinn, Vicar General; Rev. J. S. Collins, Chaplain of the Protectory; Rev. Father Stumple, Melrose, and Rev. Father Sinsimon, of Mount Vernon. All of those present expressed themselves as beingingly gratified with their visit, and promised at an early day to still more familiarize themselves with an institution, the extent of whose beneficent influence was to many of them a surprise, and to all a delight.

## THE BROOKLYN TAX OFFICE DEFALCATION.

Less Than \$10,000 of Default Money Discovered Missing-What Comptroller The Ex-Collectors.

There was nothing new to report concerning the Tax Office "irregularities," or detaication, yesterday. The experts are plodding steadily through the musty records, and, recognizing the wisdom of multiplying the days of labor that the donars of compensation may be greater, they are not likely to be ready to report for some time to come. The taxpayers will therefore have to restrain their reformation ardor to "get at the bottom of the matter" until such time as the well paid accountants shall elect to enlighten them. The losses have been variously figures, as will be seen by reference to the state-ment of the reform Comptroller, Mr. Frederick Schroeder, are excessively above the mark and visionary. In an interview had yesterday with a reporter Mr. Schroeder said:—"Up to this time there had not been \$10,000 of default money discovered as missing. The statements published of exaggerated amounts were absurd and perfectly wild, based entirely upon the imagination of the writers. I do not want to be held responsible," said he, "for any statements made concerning individuals or amounts stated as having been stolen. I have made no statements implicating any, one, nor stated any amounts which may be missing. I have charged no individual with having accepted favors from any of the tax collectors." The Comptroller continued by saying that no person had a full knowledge of the state of affairs in the accounts of the Tax Office. The object of the Board of Audit was to ascertain how much money had been collected, and to had those responsible whose duty it was to pay it over to the Treasurer. No investigation was now being made to discover what amounts have not been paid that ought to have been paid, but to ascertain what amounts have been paid, but to ascertain what amounts have been paid and were misappropriated. If the successive tax collectors had let off some parties by remitting their default and interest they had exercised what they claimed as a right. Everybody knew that it had been the custom, he said, and it was admitted on all hands; but he doubted if the money could be recovered without endless litigation, and, indeed, he thought it extremely doubtful if even the tax collectors could be held responsible. That custom had been followed by the collectors from time immemorial until within the past year, when the present system was inaugurated.

Four clerks had been placed in the Tax Collector's office to ascertain the amount of uncollected taxes, in order to get a starting point. These men had been at work at this business, on and off, he said, ever since. The collectors are required by the charter, he said, to make returns to the Registrar of Arrears of all items of uncollected taxes for 1572 and for each year previous. This return had not been a reporter Mr. Schroeder said:-"Up to this there had not been \$10,000 of default money

the Statute of Limitations prevented recovery of deficiencies which had occurred previous to that time.

The amount for default and interest collected and paid into the City Treasury since September 1, 1872, was \$233,311 88, and the amount for arrears of taxes \$124,778 88, making a total of \$368,000 76. The amount of default and interest for six years would not exceed \$1,000,000, and it would be a fight of imagination to claim that it was all stolen. Ex-Collector of Taxes, Mr. Isaac Badean, who was Deputy Collector under the administration of Mr. Edmund Driggs, from 1800 to 1805, says that "if any trauds took place under my administration I know nothing about them. If I had not wholly trusted Captain Gill I should not have put my name on his bond after I leit office. Frands of the kind asserted might have occurred without the Collector's knowledge. The Collector ould not take in all the money himself." Ex-Collector Driggs states that during his term of office the affairs thereof were "carried on in as careiniand correct a mapper as any bank or business office."

# A RUM SEIZURE.

The Secret Excursion to Barren Island.

Revenue Officers and United States Troops Combined Storm an Illicit Distillery-A Profitable Excursion-An Informer Who Informed to a Purpose Great Bravery of the Troops Before an Invisible Enemy.

One of the most important seizures made for ome time by the internal revenue officials was accomplished on Barren Island on Tuesday morning. It consisted of an illicit distillery, one of the largest in the country, and the existence of which was not suspected until a short time past, when it came in the usual way by information given to the Internal Revenue Office in this city by an individual who had "peached" on the remainder of the conspirators. The internal revenue officers, while showing commendable zeal in their operations when once they were informed of the existence of the still, until the information came, had not the faintest idea that such an institution had been in full blast for at least several months.

On Tuesday morning, about seven o'clock, several revenue officers embarked on board the revenue steamer Henry Smith, and proceeded down the bay. In the party were Messrs. George M. Birdsall, William H. White, Edward McLeer, Deputy Collector of the Pirst district E. R. Ryan, W. Fryer and others. Once on board, they immediately steamed away towards the Narrows, and landed at the Fort Hamilton dock.

On the evening before 100 troops had been ordered by General Gedney, commanding at the fort, to be in readiness by half-past six o'clock the next morning. They were fully armed and were furnished with one day's rations. These troops formed portions of companies G, I and E of the Third artillery. They were under the command, respectively-Company G, of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Piper, Captain of Third artillery, commanding; First Lieutenant John L. Tiernan; Company I-Brevet Major Lorenzo Lorain, Captain Third artillery; Brevet Captain John B Eaton, First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant, J. M. Califf; Company E-First Lieutenant A. M. Harrait and Second Lieutenant W. E. Birkhimer.

THE BOLD SOLDIER BOYS. These were rapidly transferred on board the Henry Smith, where they stacked arms and lay off, the officers in the meantime being regaled with breakfast by the revenue officers, who were overjoyed at the prospect before them of making a good capture. With the party was the informer on the whole arrangement, who, however, kept very shady and whose name was kept private. It leased out, however, that he had been employed on board the schooner Stephen Hamilwhich had been engaged for some months in carrying molasses from New York to Barren Island, and carrying rum back. The motives which lay at the bottom of this mau's treachery were no doubt those of gain, in-formers being accorded molety in all affairs of this kind. The wisdom of the plan is proved by the fact that the illicit distribery had existed so long and that it might have gone on for years to come had not this informer turned up. The trip from Fort Hamilton to Barren Island took some two hours, so that it was very near cleven o'clock be-fore the island was sighted and the men got in readiness.

will the Military was on Hand.

readiness.

With the Military was on hand.

The reason of so formidable a force of United States troops to make a raid on one distillery was the fear among the revenue officers that there might be some desperate resistance had there been less. It is well known that these men will generally fight sooner than surrender, unless there be an overwhelming force to capture them, as has been already proved on several occasions, notably the recent raids of the United States Secret Service detectives in Tennessee. In this case the officers wished to guard against any attempt of the kind, as well as to have a sufficient force of men on hand to make a thorough search of the island.

From a distance, as the steamer approached, men could be seen endeavoring to get a schooner moored to a dock away into the offing, but for some time their attempts appeared to be infile. Afterwards it was discovered that they were in such a hurry that they cut the cables and dropped anchor in the creek, evidently under the idea that, seeing the schooner away from the land, the officers would not believe she had anything to do with the business. The men no doubt were convinced that something wrong was in the wind, as they knew the approaching steamer was certainly not for a pleasure party, nor could it be on any business except something of a disagreeable character.

At Barrier island.

On the arrival of the Henry Smith at the island it was found she could not land opposite the place pointed out by the informer as the location of the illicit still, and the party lost time in going around to the dock of the Rendering Company, which has its large establishment immediately adjoining the water. Here the whole party discusses, headed by the informer and ac-

whole party disembarked and formed in order, the steamer in the meantime remaining at the dock. The troops, headed by the informer and accompanied by the revenue officers, then marched for the place designated, which, outside, had all the appearance of one of the moss bunker ish oil factories with which the island is studded. Indeed it was under this guise that the distilling of spirits had been carried on, and all supposed that the product of the place was fish oil instead of rum. To reach the biace which was being sought after the party was obliged to pass through the rendering house, and those present describe both the sight and the steach as most horible, the content of the party was obliged to pass through the rendering house, and those present describe both the floors of the party were made absolutely suck by this short experience. It was then even found necessary to wade through snow, which in some places was walst deep, and which caused the men no small amount of suffering, as none of them were provided against such an experience. At length the building was reached, though it may be well imagined that the time lost in all these preparations had given plenty of thate for the rum conspirators to escape.

Upon forcing open the door even the revenue officials themselves, who had been led to expect something pretty big, were astounded. Inside the factors, and without he slightest attempt at concentration of intillery. It paraphermals of the largest stemp that concentration is the other six influences and the sufficient of the six influences and the sufficient of the

up and the troops were marched on board. The building where the distilling had taken place was rendered entirely useless for any intriber purposes, and the internal revenue officers will no doubt return to-day to take away all that they were obliged to leave at the first visit, among other things the boilers, which are valued at \$2.000 cach.

SOMESORY SUSPECTED.

The informer stated that the people who operated the distillery were in the habit of receiving their molasses from the boat which shipped the offal from this city. The molasses would be in this manner effectually concealed under the dead carcasses of all manner of animals. The revenue officers think that this points conclusively to some person in the rendering establishment being the proprietor of the illicit distillery. They have their suspicions who this is, but will not say at present. It is stated that he is a very weathy man, well known to the public. Altogether the haul is one of about \$20,000, and is the largest that has been made in lour years.

#### THE FISH CULTURISTS.

Second and Last Day of the Annaal Interesting Discussions - The Trout, Bass and Salmon-Protective Legislation Sought-Miscellaneous Business. The members of the American Fish Culturists

Association again met in session yesterday morn-

ing, at the office of Mr. George S. Page, No. 10 Warren street, Robert B. Roosevelt in the chair. Mr. Fred. Mather, of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., was called upon by the Chairman to address the members upon any subject he saw fit relating to fish culture Mr. Mather willingly responded, and touched upon the matter of transporting trout Two years ago last June he obtained 1,600 trout from a lake in Canada, and before reaching his home he lost by death all but 400. They were in eight barrels, and when the wharf at Coburg was reached the lot was in a comparatively fair condition. Detention at this place by the non-arrival of the steamboat caused the loss, although fresh water was being constantly dipped from the lake and put in the barrels. None of these trout, which were placed in a pond where there were no other fish, ever produced any eggs, and this circumstance was particularly puzzling. Were they made barren by

obtain liver in any quantity at his place. This statement drew out many expressions of opinion regarding the number of years trouts would deposit their ova and the number of eggs that had been found in such. One delegate had known a trout nine years old to deposit ova, and another had counted 3,800 eggs in a six-pound specimen; while still another had counted 2,280 eggs in a trout four years old, and 1,620 in one three years old.

the hard usage which they had received? He had

fed them on beef lights uncooked, as he could not

Mr. Reeder, Commissioner of Fisheries of Pennsylvania, was asked to address the members upon fish culture in his State. Be referred to the difficulties the Commissioners met in the outset in obtaining money, but when the subject was understood there were but few obstacles interposed. They had put 51,000 California saimon in the quenanna River and in the Delaware 60,000. and by the aid of the United States Commissioners hoped to largely add to those numbers. They are hopeful of the experiment, and know that the young salmon are thriving well. Mr. Reeder thought that the fish, after going out to the sea, would only refuse to come back for lack of good spawning grounds, and of such there were plenty in the rivers named. The speaker also alluded to the experiment of stocking the rivers Delaware, Susquehanna and Juniata with bass Delaware, Susquehanna and Juniata with bass from the South. They were taken from the Potomac with hook and line in 1870, and 600 placed in the Delaware. To-day he believed that this river contained from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 of bass, all the result of the transportation. Mr. Reeder related much that was interesting about the growth of this fish. He had experimented and could tell facts. It was found that in four weeks the young were one and a half inches long, and in four months were from five inches to six inches in length. The bass make their beds where the sunlight reaches them and the water is warmed by its rays. The speaker is now giving this fish much study, and it was his impression—though he was not prepared to state it as a lact—that in the black bass there are no structural differences; it is the color only, and that is caused by the water in which they live. In answer to the question Mr. Reeder said that Pennsylvania had first appropriated \$13,000 for this matter of stocking the rivers and propagation of fishes, \$50,000 for fishways, an additional \$13,000 for the river business, and probably they could obtain still another \$11,000 for the same object.

Mr. Charles Hallock, of New York, read a paper cailing for the protection of fish and game, asking judicious legislation and co-operation of the several States, so that when the sale of fish or game is prohibited in one State it may be illegal in all the others. He also desired that there should be uniform names for fishes, as the identication of species will go a great way in bringing to justice guilty dealers.

Mr. Bowles, of Springfield, acting upon the suggestion, introduced the following, which was unanimously passed:—

Becognizing the importance of co-operation between the different States to secure laws for the better protection of useful food fishes and biras; therefore, be it seeds that it is association use its linduce to procure the passage of laws in the several states that shall he identical in their privileges and restrictions and simil from the South. They were taken from the Poto-

and useful food ushes.

Many statements were made at this juncture by Mr. Wilmont, of Canada; Mr. Reeder, of Pennsylvania; Seth Green, of Rochester, and the President, regarding the different species of bass and their habits. It was very interesting to those

vania; Seth Green, of Rochester, and the President, regarding the different species of bass and their habits. It was very interesting to those present.

W. C. Edmunds, Fish Commissioner of Western Vermont, advised the memoers of the efforts made in his State to stock the waters with salmon. As yet it had not been very successful, but was certain to result so.

The question of raising trout to sell and make the business pay provoked a long discussion. It would seem many of the remarks were addressed to Seth Green, who acknowledged at last that it might pay if food cheap enough could be obtained. Mr. A. S. Coldus, of Caledonia, N. Y., thought it was too much to ask at this early day, when hundreds have been and are making experiments in the matter, and so much had been ascertained by a few in a short time. In this discussion the different kinds of food the several culturists had fed their trout were instanced, and but lew agreed, as each had used a hundred things.

On motion of Mr. Reeder the last paragraph of article 2 of the constitution, making the Commissioners of the various States members ex officio, was stricken out, so that they now become active members upon complying with the usual conditions.

Mr. Reeder also moved that the President, Vice President and another to be selected by the Chair be a committee with power to agree upon subjects and elect members to treat of them at the next annual meeting, such members soon to be notified of the action of the committee.

Mr. Samuel Wilmont, of New Castle, Ontario, and Mr. W. F. Whicher, Commissioner of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, gave brief resumés of the manner in which their salmon fisheries are now protected. Laws had been passed that the hish could have an opportunity of spawning and the young to live, and the result has been most satisfactory. Six pears ago, in their own market, this fish was from eighty cents to thirty-live cents per pound. The United States had consumed 20,000,000 Canadan saimon, season of 1874. Mr. Whicher hoped that the States bord

## "LOVE'S LABOR LOST."

When Was It Produced in New York! TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Your valuable dramatic column refers to the production of "Love's Labor Lost" by Daly, and

mentions that some years have elapsed since

it was represented in this city. Pardon me for taking issue with you, but in an experience of forty years, and with much study of local dramatics, cannot recall a single instance of its production. I am' sure you are wrong, as is also Mr. Daiy, who in his advertisements refers to the piece as played here twenty-five years ago. It never has been performed at all since the days of the Globe and Blackfriars that I can find. I remember the late Mr. Burton meditating its production, but saying there were so many first class characters in it and so much elaborate detail of scenery and adjuncts necessary that the expense could not be endured. And if one reads the beautiful play he will find that three first class actresses. Eve first class actors, who can play lovers, and four comedians of equal merit are absolutely essential, and that with the inexperience of a young writer "Love's Labor Lost" is full of good things, put with lavish tiberality into the mouths of each character. I say young writer, because indubitably, as your article suggests, the play was a juvenile production and Shakespeare's very first, in it appears the germ of Dogberry—in Constable Dull; also in Costard, the clown, the seedling of all Shakespeare's clowns. In Rosalie is lore-shadowed Beatrice; in Biron is suggested Mercutio; in Armado, the braggart Faistaff, &c. I am' sure you are wrong, as is also Mr.

#### THE GRANGERS.

The St. Leuis Convention Publishes the Platform of the Patrons of Husbandry-All Evils Opposed, Good Endersed, and Agrarianism, Tyranny and Monopoly Condemned.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 11, 1874. The National Grange to-day, after the transaction of some minor business, received the report of the Committee on Resolutions, presented by Mr. Wardlow, of Florida, and adopted it unanimously. It is as follows :-

Profoundly impressed with the fruth that the National of the Work Ide United States should definitely preclain to the Work Ide United States should definitely preclain to the Work Ide United States should definitely preclain shake this declaration of the purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry.— If the States is the Patrons of Husbandry Ide United Work Ide United Wor no West. It is reserved by every patron as his right as a freeman to nffillate with any party that yill best carry out his principles.

Sirth—Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization; not because they are professional men or artisans or laborers, but because they have not a sufficiently direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co operation to assist us in our efforts towards retorm, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyrainty and corruption. We hall the general desire for iraternal harmony, coultable compromise and carnest co-operation as an omen of our future success.

Setenth—It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means at our command.

ineve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood by any means our commend. In a mong our purposes of the authority and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order. Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us in our work, we here piedge oursolves to latitud and harmonious labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political Paramonious labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political A memorial to the Patrons of Husbandry in the cotton States was also presented and unanimously adopted. It is an argument in favor of mixed husbandry in the South instead of expending the energies of the people in raisling a single crop. It says during the past seven years our cotton fields have added to the wealth of the world \$2,00,00,000 and caused prospectity to smile upon every one who has handled our crops save those who struggled for its production annually. The energies of the cotton planters save been exhausted in attempting to produce a maximum crop of a single staple, while quite as irrequently he has reduced his means in supplying his necessary wants. A system based upon such a policy and producing such results must be radically wrong, and if perissted in will lead to bankruptcy and ruin. No people can ever become prosperous who are not sell sustaining. Our fertile soil, exhaustiess mineral wealth, abundant water power and general salubrious climate avails us nothing if annually we expend millions for subststence. It is generally conceded that home grown bread is cheaper than purchased supplies, and the observation of every planter is that those Southern farmers who live within themselves are more independent and less encumbered with debt than those who have relied solely upon the cotton crop. Were it otherwise it is hazardous for any people to rely upon others for a supply of those articles which affended by the consequent demand. If 4,0

The court martial which was to have convened yesterday afternoon at Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13 West Thirteenth street, to inquire into the matter of insubordination and inspecduet of Colonel Andrew Staut, of the Ninety-sixth registers, was again adjourned by unanimous consent until Tuesday, the 24th inst. in consequence of the honess of the Judge Advocate.